SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1908.

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If our retends who favor us with monuscripts for hitlication wish to have restricted articles returned they was in all cases whit stomps for that purpose.

To the Constitution

All this talk about the "surrender" Mr. ROOSEVELT looks pretty cheap. If he has "surrendered," he has surrendered to the Constitution, and the date of that surrender was in October last, Mr. BALLEY and Mr. RAYNER and Mr. LA FOLLETTE will have to lay down their arms and surrender to that same unconquerable power.

Senator MORGAN gives the nub of the whole matter: " The fullest, broadest review is the only consti

The Democrats used to regard themselves as the perpetual janitors of the Constitution. It is curious to find any

of them fuming and gibing because the railway regulation rate bili is to be made constitutional.

Not Guilty.

An attempt has been made to fasten upon labor unionism in San Francisco responsibility for the disastrous conflagration that followed the earthquake. In a letter from the Pacific Coast which the Waterbury American prints occurs this extraordinary statement:

Ninety per cent. of the loss at San Francisc was from fire which could have been avoided if the water main, which was broken three days before the earthquake, had been repaired. The repairing had been stopped by union delegates because the pipes were not union pipes."

The American wants the charge investigated. It would not take long, and the laber unions, whether repairs on the mains were stopped for the reason given or not, would be acquitted by a jury of seismologists without leaving the box. The pipes from the lakes which supplied San Francisco with water ran across the fault that extends for forty miles along the San Francisco peninsula. Fault is a geological term, and is defined by the Century Dictionary as "a severing of the continuity of a body of rock by a break through the mass, attended by movement on one side or the other of the br :, so that what were once parts of one continuous stratum are now

separated." Most of the earthquake shocks on the San Francisco peninsula have been due to a disturbance, or rending and readjustment, along the line of this fault, and the convulsion of April 18 was conspicuously such an instance. President DAVID STARR JORDAN of Stanford University. Independent, says:

"The old fault in the rock reopened, breaking the surface soil more or less for a distance of upward of forty miles. The mountain on the west side of the fault slipped to the northward for a distance of between three and six feet without change of level on either side."

An inspection of the big main near San Bruno shows that it was snapped like a pipestem by the shock, so that it matters little, so far as the responsibility of any labor union is concerned, whether repairs in the city by the water company were held up by union delegates or not. The behavior of the unions in San Francisco since the disaster has been exemplary, so far as we have heard; it was a pleasure to record the fact that while the great fire was still raging the Bricklayers' Union of Oakland met and voted to work overtime, to charge only the usual wage, and not to discriminate against non-unionists in the rebuilding operations. It is all the more pleasant, then, to absolve labor unionism of the charge brought against it with so little concern for scientific investigation.

The Bannerman Government and Its Educational Problem.

A second reading of the Education bill was moved on May 7 in the House of Commons, and the ensuing debate has been marked by some unexpected and significant incidents.

That the Conservatives, who are responsible for the law now on the statute book, would oppose the new measure was of course foreseen, but few outsiders can have been prepared to hear Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR announce on behalf of the Irish Nationalists, most of whom are Catholics, that they could not view with approval a bill which if passed would deprive the schools maintained in England by their coreligionists of their Catholic character. The inference is that when the decisive division comes Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN will lose about 80 votes upon which under-most circumstances he might have counted. He must have been reluctant to do anything likely to cause a breach between the British Liberals and their Irish Nationalist allies, but had he failed to propose drastic changes in the present Education law he would have forfeited the good will of the English Nonconformists, who are said to number more than 170

in the new House. In spite, however, of the defection of the Irish Catholics, there is as yet no certain indication that the bill will be defeated in the House of Commons. The Laborites, who at first seemed inclined to array themselves against the measure on the score of its excessive leniency, have evidently decided to cooperate with the Government. Their spokesman, Mr. J. R. MACDONALD. pointed out that under the provisions of the measure the Church of England and other religious bodies would be at liberty to give religious instruction in the school

buildings outside of action hours, although attendance must be voluntary and the cost of teaching must be defrayed by the sect concerned. He mani-festly thought that a loophole had thus been left for the exercise of pressure. His conclusion was, nevertheless, that the bill represented a genuine attempt to bring the system of national education under popular control, and consequently ought to be allowed to go to the committer stage.

The real test of the Government's ability to pass the Education bill in substantially the original form will come when apokesmen of its Anglican supporters announce their attitude toward the measure. It is hard to see how the latter can refrain from voting with the Conservatives and the frish Nationalists, but if most of them do they will probably defeat the Government on a Cabinet question. Obviously, it does not follow that the Bunnerman Government would be permitted to resign, for it would be impossible to form a stable Opposition majority in the present House of Commons, and the Conservatives are not as yet ready to confront a new general election, which, now that ex-Premier Balroun has adopted Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Protectionist policy, would inevitably turn upon the issue of free trade.

It is plain that as regards an attempt to change the present Education law. Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN found himself between the devil and the deep sea. If the attempt was made and proved successful he might alienate the Irish Nationalists, while if no attempt should be made he would undoubtedly estrange the English Nonconformists To keep his ante-election pledges he had to make the attempt, though he must have known that even if his bill could be driven through the Commons it would be thrown out by the Lords. In the latter event, however, the Nonconformists will not visit their wrath on the Prime Minister, who on his part will then be at liberty to win back the Nationalists by undertaking to carry out the promised political reforms in Ire-

It will take many a defeat to dislodge Government which has received such overwhelming proofs of confidence from the constituencies.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac."

On the 29th day of April last the House of Representatives held a Sunday session to listen to tributes to the memory of the late JOHN M. PINCKNEY, a member of the House from Texas, who was shot and instantly killed at a political local option meeting in his district by the opponents of his views in favor of proibition. As one of his colleagues said, he was slain at a public assembly of his own people in his own loved town, falling under the deadly fire of passionate and misguided men.

Although Mr. PINCKNEY was only a boy at the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Confederate service at once and served four years in the Fourth Texas Regiment, which was attached to Hood's brigade. His biography in the Congressional Directory does not state what were his pursuits during the ten years following the close of the war, but it appears that he entered upon the practice of law in 1875, served ten years third Judicial district of Texas and three years as County Judge of Waller county, and was then elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and reelected to the present by the unholy hands of monopolists and Congress.

The addresses made in the House of Representatives in loving memory of this man on the occasion to which we have referred indicate that he was a brave soldier and a patriotic and capable public officer. It is not for the purpose, however, of calling attention to his most worthy and creditable career that we now make mention of the occasion. It is rather to correct a notable error in the history of American verse which found its way in some mysterious manner into one of the speeches then delivered.

The speaker to whom this mistake is of the Third Virginia district. Mr. LAMB, like the late Mr. PINCENEY, appears to have been a Confederate soldier, for he spoke of Mr. PINCENEY as an old comrade in arms-"a private soldier of that 'incomparable body of men, the glorious infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia,' that so often hurled back in confusion the splendidly equipped legions of the North." The unselfish devotion of the private soldier in the war between the States was a prominent theme in Mr. LAMB's discourse concerning his colleague and friend, and in elaborating this theme the speaker recalled some of his own experiences in the military service of the South, and spoke feelingly of the many unmarked graves over which the winds would sing a sad requiem and no loving hand would plant a single flower.

Immediately following this poetic passage in his speech Mr. LAMB committed the error which it is our purpose to correct. We quote his language from the Congressional Record, as follows:

" A soldler of the Second Virginia Cavalry in pathetic verse has epitomized this subject, and a lady in Loudoun county, Virginia, has put the words to music. Often around the campfires I have heard soldlers sing:

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say, Except here and there a stray picket Is shot, as he walks on his beat to and fro, By a rifleman hid in the thicket.

'Tis nothing-a private or two now and then Will not count in the news of the battle; Not an officer lost-only one of the men-Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

All quiet along the Potomac to night Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming: Their tents, in the rays of the clear autumn mo-Or in the light of their campfires, gleaming

A tremulous sigh as a gentle night wind Through the forest leaves softly is creeping. While the stars up above with their glittering eye Keep guard o'er the army while sleeping.

There is only the sound of the lope sentry's tread, As he tramps from the rock to the fountain, And thinks of the two on the low trusdle bed Far away in the cot on the mountain.

His musket falls back, and his face dark and grim Grows gentle with memories tender. As he mutters a prayer for the children as For their mother-may Heaven defend heri

The moon seems to shine as brightly as then,

That night when the laws yet assunfren Leagued up to Mailton and when low marmured

Then, drawing roughly his sleeve over his eyes. the desires of topes that are welling, and garriers has gon closer on to the place As if to keep down the heart swetting.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree, His fundations are lagging and weary of anward he goes through the broad note at Toward the strates of the forcet so dreary.

ifacts was it the stant wind custled the leav-Was it mountight as sendrously flashings if looked like a rife. "Hat Mary, good by:" And the iffentuel is chiling and plashing.

All gulet along the Potomes to night, No sound save the risk of the river; White soft fatte the dow on the face of the dea

That pickers of duty forever! It is certainly a very remarkable fact hat if these beautiful poetic verses were written by a soldier of the Second Virginia Cavalry, as Mr. LAMB says they were, they should have originally appeared, as they did appear, in the number of Harper's Weekly published in the city of New York under date of Novemher 30, 1861, with the title "The Picket Guard." As thus published they were signed with the initials "E. B.," and from that time until now it has generally been assumed by persons professing to know about such things and has repeatedly been asserted in the most trustworthy publications concerning current American literature that they were written by ETHEL LYNN BEERS. At that time there was much public impatience in the North at the failure of the Federal Army to move southward. Day after day over the news from the seat of war appeared the journalistic headline "All Quiet Along the Potomac." For many days and weeks no casualties were reported except those which resulted from desultory conflicts between the pickets of the opposing forces, and there is no doubt that these facts suggested the composition of the verses which Mr. LAMB says a lady in Loudoun county, Virginia, put to music, and which he himself has often heard soldiers sing

Reasoning from the historical facts which we have briefly stated it is evident that Harper's Weekly, a strong antislavery journal published in the metropolis of the North, must have enjoyed a very much wider circulation in the South during the first year of the war than we had hitherto supposed. It would also appear, if Mr. LAMB is right in attributing the authorship of "The Picket Guard" to a soldier of the Second Virginia Cavalry, that Mrs. BEERS and this soldier must have been subjected to some extraordinary telepathic influence which led them to write precisely the same thing at the same time in widely separated parts of the country; for we can scarcely suppose that Mr. LAMB'S soldier of the Second Virginia Cavalry

around the campfire.

composed these verses in New York. There is, it is true, another explanation, but we are loath to adopt it. Mr. LAMB referred in his address to those melancholy days in the past when

"Truth was on the scaffold and error on the

It is just barely possible that error was on the throne of Mr. LAMB's mental makeup when he told the House of Representatives that "All Quiet Along the Potomac" was written by a soldier of the Second Virginia Cavalry.

A Too Modest Editor.

Colonel JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, who was torn down from the Atlanta News foes of the people, has been nailed, untattered, to the masthead of the Atlanta Georgian. There he waves proudly-and long may he wave! - a glorious burst of color. In looking reverently over the pages

of the Colonel's new newspaper we can find but one thing to blame. There is too little effusion of his inspiring personality. For example, in No. 12 of his sterling sheet there is but one portrait of "JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, who will preside at the mass meeting Tuesday night." A speaking likeness, to be sure. The head and face seem those of some reattributable was the Hon. JOHN LAMB | covered Greek god or demigod, fished up from the Ægean or dug up in Olympia. The waistcoat gleams with stars. The full sweep of the wings of the collar suggests the daily majestic aerial flight of this Cracker Cicero toward the Empyrean. But why a single picture? Even the Northern admirers of this pen and voice of lightning will complain of this slight pictorial presentment of him.

Even the editorial page contains but two double leaded and double loaded editorial articles and only seven or eight reprinted articles about him. His publisher believes, as every good man or lover of the good and the beautiful must believe, that Colonel GRAVES is "a great, kind and good man," with "the most priceless faculty of living in the sunshine," and "without exception nearer the hearts of the people than any man of similar calling in the world to-day.' Yes; but why print only one photograph of such a man? The Tampa Tribune "has no hesitancy in saying that the Georgian is the prettiest paper in the South." And we have no hesitation in saying that its editor is the prettiest editor in the world. "Long life to the Georgian and its brilliant editor!" cries that warm Tampa heart. So cry we all of us; but cold, impersonal journalism is not what the country expects and is entitled to receive from the gifted, the gorgeous, the ecstatic, the rapturous, the high soaring GRAVES, half eagle, threequarters song thrush and all bulbul.

Bernard Shaw on Vivisection in Ani-

mals and Man. Speaking at a meeting of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, BERNARD SHAW criticised the attitude of the medical and surgical practitioner toward human as well as animal vivisection. When, he remarked, it was a question of earning sixty guineas in an afternoon it was a very strong temptation to a man who could do that by performing an operation to believe that an operation was necessary where it was not necessary. He did not think it was good public policy for any person to have a strong pecuniary interest in mutilating his fellows. He did not say tenant-Governor in his place. "Bad poli-

operation was unnocessary, but if they gave a man sixty guineas to believe a thing he would have a strong disposition

to bolieve it. The world has learned that Mr. Suaw's tongue is a two edged sword, that it is sharp, long and pointed, and does great execution when he runs amuch. Human nature is weak, and some of it, as is known by other people than the author of "Mra Warren's Profession," may be influenced

by money.

The followers of Mones and Asson were not the first, or the last, to worship the Golden Calf. Bust earted with his birthright for a mess of pottage, and his shrewder brother who for gain was guity of sharp practice deserved stripes he ingrained upon the cattle of his presumptive father-in-law. At a later date Junas Iscantor parted with his reputation for thirty pieces of silver, and Benedict Arnolds have been forthcoming at all times and with all condiions of men. But to the honor of mankind be it said these are over rare, and though there are doubtless men in the profession of surgery, as in all vocations, within whose brains the gray cells of onscience may be badly nourished or congenitally absent, they are propor-tionately as few and far between as the Iscariots and the Arnolds.

"Put yourself in his place" is the golde rule of the conscientious surgeon as of the conscientious author, for, after all it is but a question of conscience, and it may be that even the intellectual unner amuck will prove a factor in quickening the professional conscience, Vho knows?

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Dr. White on Andrew Jackson. Few public teachers in the United States better deserve the esteem of their fellow countrymen than ANDREW D. WHITE, formerly president of Cornell University, Minister to Russia, and Ambassador to Germany. He is a citizen whom Republican Presidents and Democratic Presidents have delighted to honor. His lectures on politics, foreign and domestic, show great learning and a depth of research on almost every important subject affecting the nation's welfare.

Yet how does Dr. WHITE come to this conclusion, communicated by him to the students of Cornell on Friday, concerning ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States?

" ANDREW JACKSON, the most dangerous Chie Magistrate we have ever had-a man who debauched the civil service, almost an autocrat-was one of the most popular Presidents we have ever

President JACKSON was the first Presi dential candidate nominated by a national convention. He was also the first Presidential candidate to stand upon a platform of principles put forth by a national political convention. The Democratic national convention assembled at Baltimore on March 22, 1832, renominated Jackson for President, and named as his running mate for President MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York. The convention inserted in its platform the fellowing resolution:

"That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power; and that the doctrine lately boldly preached in the United States Senate quished ' is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals and dangerous to the liberties of the country."

Three months before this official utterance WILLIAM L. MARCY, Democrat, United States Senator for New York. later Governor of the State, and still later Secretary of State under FRANKLIN PIERCE, Democrat, hurled this at the Whigs in the United States Senate:

"They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the spotis of the enemy."

ANDREW JACKSON'S platform of 1832 also contained the first official convention utterance favoring protection to American industries, in the form of the following resolution:

"That an adequate protection to American in dustry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation." ANDREW JACKSON and his platform

for civil service and protection beat HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, who had been nominated without a platform by the Republican national convention at Baltimore on December 12, 1831, by 219 to 49 electoral votes, and by a popular vote of 687,502 to 530,189.

Thus from the record of party conventions it appears that the Democrats under Jackson were the pioneers in support of civil service and protection to American industries.

Cincinnati is no longer to be classed among Western cities, anything east of the Mississippi being hopelessly Eastern and effete from the point of view of the "real" and far, the golden, remote, wild West. Still, an effervescence and a romanticism essentially Western are to be found, for example, in our esteemed contemporary the Cincinnati Enquirer. Imagine Mr. Pop-SNAP reading headlines like these:

" Spit cotton that he swallowed years ago when his mother was making a bed guilt. "Color of this baby changes three times a day o match its triple nationality." Tipsy Solon hung from a window.

Kidders again on the boards. MORGAN and ROMWELL engage in some bright repartee." Can such thing be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud without our special wonder?

The Hon. ANDREW CABNEGIE'S Temple of Peace is to be a château with towers and so forth. A chateau was originally and essentially a castle, and towers are for defence against an enemy and to spy his movements from afar. A castle-temple of peace would be queer. Switzerland is the land of peace. Mr. CARNEGIE's temple should be a chalet, with ample dairy attachments. The temple enclosure should be a cowyard and a goatyard. Cowhorns and cowbells should sound and ring all day. All the surroundings should be pastoral and golden age. Whereas, we dare say Mr. CARNEGIE's castle-temple will have a garage in the inside court.

FORAKER and DICK have squelched the noble plan of some other Buckeye Republicans to put Governor Parrison out of office because he is ill and insert the Lieu-

that the surgeon actually knew that an tice" is the reason given for the squeiching. Not merely but, but almost the worst that over started in smallest smallpotatedom. Ohio politics, Republicas and Democratic. often the queerest and the memoral in

> O, woful, woful, woful Dav! Most rotation Day

MORAN and LAWSON?

If there was ever much for pure and true for my it is now. Harkmond Pinner Disputeh. But what is pure and true Democracy? By what marks do you recognize it? Where shall it he sourched for? How shall we your true love know from another one?

The conference with Mr. Increton lasted to minutes. Then Monage rushed to a telephone rushed to a telephone Lawson seems to be the sided; Monan the hand. Will the Massachusetts Demo-cratic ticket be Lawson and Monan or

There might be a good market for th sutomobiles that can go a mile in thirty one seconds among the financiers who are let out of Lapllow street for one minute o liberty before arrest in the next action

Which kind of a "thoroughgoing Den ratic administration," Bryan or Hearst?

Pangrama of Cantinental Prosperity

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Travel gantle American progress and prosperity we see. Freight trains, loaded with the many products of the American West, passing u very few minutes where there are racks, or waiting on almost every siding for our train to pass; not a single empty or idle factory anywhere along the nearly 5,200 idle factory anywhere along the nearly 3,200 miles of railway; Kansas, interminable Kansas, with every sign of another gigantic harvest; in New Mexico and Arizona, the blending of the romance of the old with the energy of the new, the adobe houses and wagons "made at Jackson, Mich."; the Western Union Telegraph line on one side of the rails and the Postal Telegraph on the other, with the least distance, telephone, Penyer, Col. the long distance telephone, Denver, Col. to El Paso, Tex., a few feet away; dams and irrigation works of great size under con-struction, by which millions of acres of American soil will be released from death to pro-ductive activity, creating more good Ameri ean business for all time to come; room for hundreds of thousands of settlers yet to arrive; prairie schooners still carrying whole and their work and energy; not a single evi ney; the train carrying men of means and of the already uprising new San Francisco Far East to sell almost every American prod ect and manufacture; cities, towns and villages manifestly prosperous to a degree epartures and arrivals, many at each in portant point; schoolhouses and churched dotting every hillside; from Flagstaff, Ariz.

to Williams, Ariz., many large sawmills, fed by hundreds of thousands of acres of timber lands: also, in Arizona, evidences of the great copper mines lying south of the railway: then rushing on to fair, fruitful California, and through its thousands of orange and lemon groves, its carpet of fra grant, glorious flowers, our journey ends at busy, bustling, modern and aficient Los Angeles, the "City of the Angels," the Paris California-Los Angeles, virtually creation of American courage, ingenuity and activity, with its wealth of buildings of the most modern type, its twenty-six banks, with \$100,000,000 on deposit: its 170 churches, its 1,000 manufactories, big and little: its hamber of Commerce, with a membership comprising almost every business man in the city; its marvellous electrical development and uses, its parks, its hotels, its theatres, its schools and colleges, with their 50,000 pupils, 100 per cent. increase in five years: ts population of 228,000, twenty-one increased in twenty-one years; with its issuance, in the past sixteen months, of 12,835 building permits, one for each fifteen minutes with its 660 per cent. growth in banking assets in only ten years, and its bank clearings ranging from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a week, an enormous total for even a 228,000 popu-

And behind all this prosperity of contifilled with the energy and faith which is always born of energy and faith, while over all floats the never beaten American flag.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

LOS ANGELES, May 7. The Distribution of Land in Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an editorial of May 9 you printed some esti-mates of land holdings in Russia which were not quite correct, if the Russian Agricultural Department is a good authority. According to its information, the State lands in fifty provinces amount to 220,000,000 acres, of which 200,000,000 are forest; the lands owned by the nobles, to 170,000,000 acres, of which 90,000,000 are forest; the land held by individual peasants, to 50,000,000 acres, and as communal property, to \$20,000,000 Of the 80,000,000 acres of arable land owned by the nobles 50,000,000 acres are leased to peasants. If these totals are accepted as correct, it is clear that the land available for division among the peasants is limited,

factory to them. NEW YORK, May 12.

The "Lost" Brigadiers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the extract from Senate Document 430, as pub ished by you to-day. I venture the opinion that Villiam G. Ely may be found in Norwich, Conn. Gen. Ely is above seventy years young, is at the head of a large manufacturing corporation, is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, and is an all around credit to the cause he fought for and the ammunity which developed him. I think Gen. Ely of Norwich is the man; if not, he's good enough PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

DUMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One lost Brigadier is very much found. Gen. J. G. Grindley a clerk in the Comptroller's office at Albany, and as been for hearly twenty years. Gen. Jonathan A. Hill formerly lived at Forestport, this county and moved to the tannery district in Pennsylvania where he had interests. I think he died there about UTICA, May 11.

Compromise. Stella Did she tell her husband she would always emain widowed!

Bella-No, but she promised not to stay married.

Fateful Days. The morning sun shines graciously, The foliage of the trees is stirred as if by songs of birds Or by the wings of bees. But what is this wild cry I hear, At first afar, now drawing near-A cry of horror and of fear?

It's "Murder!" The winding pathways lead me on Through groves and meadows sweet, Mid vines and flowers till I come Where park and pavement meet; And there two howling fiends there be With "extras" that they thrust at me, Whereon in letters red I see: "Poison!"

The faces in the throng I join Are pleasing to beho The merry features of the young. The thoughtful of the old-And all the world seems going right Until there bursts upon my sight Another "extra." full of fright; It's "Mangled!"

With every "extra." till at length
The bulletins I spy.
With "gaping wounds" and "crashing trains"
And blood and mud and "spattered brains."
And—here my sated pen retrains;
It's too blamed "Horrible!" The horrors multiply

A CENTRAL AMERICAN VIEW OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

tie Relation to Pan-American Pedeval and Amily Maryaned

To the Entrol of The Six Sec. rast to remain for a long time the propert of his Malesty the Catholic King of Spain, i whose name and for whose exclusive be to consive the human beings who had a sig-

to come to this parties of the extit in search of comfort and happiness and in the lapse of four centuries pothing remains to Spain bull the giory of the discovery, prostusted by the tastillan language spoken over the largest area of the continent.

From the European immigration a search of nations have been formed, a few of which have developed into powerful commonwealths, communding the respect and admiration of the whole world. Whatever friction may hitherto have occurred in their period of formation, it is to be expected that in times to come they will all more in their harmonious orbits maintained by mutual

all danger has passed by virtue of the doc-trine expounded by President Monroe and supported by the United States of America. supported by the United States of America. Therefore, all that now remains to be done is first, to define the peculiar kind of relationship that must exist among the peoples of this continent toward on another, and collectively toward the nations of the Old World secondly, to apply the means by which, fo the common good, the prosperity of each commonwealth is more rapidly and steadily

to be achieved.
In the United States a tendency was manifested at the close of the Cuban war to pro-claim a policy of unrestricted expansion and domination in the Western Hemisphere, but domination in the western resistant to have lately the prevailing bleas seem to have taken a milder form. The right of supreme control over American affairs being always taken for granted, it will only be exercised when occasion requires it, either to settle important questions that may arise with European countries, or to stop domestic disces whenever they become too ob

From the Latin-American republics very ittle has been heard about the matter as yet, although they are the parties chiefly concerned in the final issue of the Monroe Doctrine. Very likely they will be found in entire accord when the time comes to put the Pan-American doctrine into the precis the day is approaching to frame such a treaty, so that we may all know how we stand for the future: and it is opportune now for the ussion before diplomatic action begins.

Without pretending to make any valuable suggestions; without being prejudiced against any European nation; professing admiration and gratitude for "the land of the free and the home of the brave," the writer of this article simply wishes to express his individual views from the standpoint of one of the small American republics which are generally regarded abroad as microscopic and turbulent.

When the first diplomatic representative

of Honduras was sent to Washington in 1854. Minister Barrundia in his presentation address said to President Pierce that the earnest and intimate fraternity with the United States, in such a form that both nations may States, in such a form that both nations may have a single interest for the common cause of liberty, and in such a manner that Honduras may proceed to develop her latent elements of prosperity and to improve the advantages of a position eminently favored by nature, without a fear of disturbance for the future, either from civil discord or exterior aggression. Should such a fortunate result be attained, Honduras will yet present, in the centre of the commercial world, the

rior aggression. Should such a fortunate result be attained, Honduras will yet present, in the centre of the commercial world, the glorious spectacle of a free and prosperous people sustained by the generosity of the great American republic.

Honduras expressed those sentiments precisely when she felt confident of realizing her hopes of building an interoceanic railway and opening an important and strategic avenue across her territory. At the same time she sought the help of the United States to secure the integrity of her territory; and it was through the influence of the United States that Great Britain finally desisted five years Jater from the control she had maintained by force over the Mosquito Coast and the Bay Islands, giving Honduras the absocute and permanent possession of those coveted lands.

We, therefore, readily admit that the Monroe Dootrine, as originally set forth, has been highly beneficial to us; and we gladly approve to-day, in full, of the sentiments uttered by our Minister half a century ago in regard te the extension that the same

Monroe Doctrine, as originasy set forth, has been highly beneficial to us, and we gladly approve to-day, in full, of the sentiments uttered by our Minister half a century ago in regard to the extension that the same doctrine should be given in order to obtain from the United States the friendly assistance that we need to maintain internal peace and order and to promote for mutual benefit the development of our valuable natural resources. Within those general bounds the modern interpretation given by President Roosevelt to the Monroe or American policy can in no way be a cause for alarm to Honduras; and, on the contrary, I feel confident that the mass of the people, tired and impoverished by continuous struggles, will cheerfully meet the United States more than half way in that direction. Let not this statement be construed as implying a willing submission to what might be considered an inevitable domination that a nowerful nation exercises over a weak neighbor, but rather as an expression of good will and as a plea for friendly help and encouragement on the basis of a fair reception.

Whatever issue may come from the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine at the present day, and however widely the leaders of North American opinion may want to expand that doctrine, it seems evident, first, that the principle of arbitration must be established as the basis of a general treaty of and small considered on the same level; the same principle to be unanimously adopted in our relations with European Powers; second, that the maintenance of peace and the promotion of prosperity in Spanish-American countries, by adequate friendly means, shall form the only sure basis of a wise and fruitful policy on the part of the United States. Any deviation from that course, any act of undue pressure upon one of our small republics, would only produce in all the southern countries a distrust for the united States. Any deviation from that course, any act of undue pressure upon one of our small republics, would only produce in all the southern

of Europe—England, France, Germany, Italy and Spgin.

On account of our frequent disturbances we have been looked upon as rictous and ungovernable people, among whom the lives and properties of foreigners are in perpetual danger. To a certain extent we deserve that bad reputation in the opinion of those who look at us from a distant point of view; but on close examination it would be found that our people as a whole are far more orderly and law abiding than those of Mexico were only twenty years ago. Life and property of foreigners have been respected even in the midst of our political strikes called revolutions.

only twenty years ago. Life and property of foreigners have been respected even in the midst of our political strikes called revolutions.

Very likely the Government of the United States is not aware that many American citizens who have come to Central America, some of them even holding official positions, encourage our Presidents to remain indefinitely in power, on the ground that a strong hand or benevolent despotism is necessary to maintain peace and to make these countries advance: and they point to Mexico with its high degree of prosperity as a conclusive proof of their assertion. We claim that the welfare of the people cannot safely be made to depend on a single man, however able and patriotic he may be. We aspire to establish by constant endeavor and education the practice of truly democratic institutions, so that any decent citizen elected at fixed periods to a public office shall be bound to fulfil in an honorable way the duties involved upon him. We point out Chile, the Argentine Republic and Costa Rica spractical examples of orderly and flourishing Spanish-American nations whose footsteps we shall closely follow.

Great hopes have been cherished by Honduras to reach that end and to secure the blessings of liberty and the merited considerations of countries abroad by the reorganization of the Federal Republic of Central America; but that step does not seem likely to be taken soon, although everybody appears to advocate it most enthusiastically. One attempt to reunite some or all of the States has been made every five or ten years since the dissolution of the Federal Constitution has been approved—all done at much cost, but always with the same nugatory result. It is the fruition that power affords and the personal profits accruing to those who secretly aspire to maintain or to acquire the influential position of Presidents of each little republic instead of being only Governors of their respective States, that have always frustrated the efforts of sincere patriots.

If the United States is really conv

off prosented in over in its details in citizans blinks.

Markoseps, Nicaragua, Au-

INTEREGLLEGIATE APORTS. Plan for Control of Them by soutsties Association

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS editorial this morning you linevard's acceptance of the formed by the intercollegiate committee. Seven of the meommittee were appointed by a ne rence of eighty colleges, which would secure an open game detailed rules, which would be recorded to the rules of the offences as tripping, unnecessary play, and a method for obtaining dangerous; rules which would pr

This new football rules

was directed to smalgamate, if possible the old football rules committee, and was subsequently accomplished. The of the amalgamated committee has entirely along the lines laid down delegates of the national conference. far as we are able to judge now the has proved satisfactory. cepted the same and is now practising them. Yale and West Point have also hat their spring practice under the new rule and both ignitutions find the game so med field that the open game will be a necessity. The rules have been made specific, so that the players and the officials will know what required of them, which was not always the case under the old rules. The formation of a central board to control officials throughout the country has also been provided for the country has resulted in good.

The executive committee of the footbat conference has drawn up the constitution as by-laws for the association of the college and universities which believe in a greet.

by-laws for the association of and universities which believed union for the proper control of throughout the country. The and by-laws are very liberal, sing the institutions which join the country on honor to prevent about the country.

and by-laws are very liberal, simply requiring the institutions which join the association on honor to prevent abuses of amateur athletics, such as proselyting, playing men who are not bona fide students and so on. No method for accomplishing this is laid down, each institution being independent in the respect. The method of appointing a football rules committee is laid down, and proper control of this committee has also been previded for.

Since the work of the amalgamated football rules committee has proved so satifactory, it might be thought that the large institutions of the country would now join with the smaller in an intercollegiate association, which would thus be in a position to control football and other athetic spors throughout the country, and prevent the numerous abuses which have produced so much scandal during the past few year. It might especially be expected that Harvard, who withdrew her representative from the old football rules committee, and had him join the new one last winter, would be one of the first to join this association. Strange to say, Harvard has refused to join on a pleathat she can see no good that would result to her. By her action in accepting the new rules she admits that the agitation which culminated in the national conference last December was a benefit. It is indeed strange, then, that Harvard refuses to join with the other colleges in this action, which would provide an efficient means for continuing a proper control of football as well as other collegiste sports.

legiate sports.

Is Harvard's attitude in this matter co sistent and for the best interests of collegist sports throughout the United States?
WEST POINT, May 11. AMATEUR.

PLENTY LEFT. Suggested Topics for Any New Muck Raker That Comes Along. Vol. I., No. 1 .- Poreword (of course.) Crime of 1492; Graft of Columbus.

The Ointment Trust Grabs the Fly Market

(never before exposed). Crime of 1508. Shames That Have Helped Me

Peanut Brittle Made Plabby for the Poor by the Peanut Trust. Who Embalmed the Pigs' Knuckles! Short Shames for Busy Men. Raking (a poem). Shoofly Roundsman of Industry. T. W. Lawson.

Painless Dentistry is Painful for the People Molly Pitcher Was Not Kind to Kittens. Crimes of the Years 1817-1839 Inclusive. Daniel's Debts; True Story of the Overrated

Webster.

Underground Methods of Subway Trust. Beer Wears a Higher Collar Every Year (with dlagrams). Treason of the Government's Ethnological Bu-The Story of the States: Mangled Maine, Nat-

seating New Hampshire, Venomous Vermont Manacled Massachusetts, Reeking Rhode Island Contented Connecticut. (Middle Atlantic States next month) Progress in Science: Exposure by Machinery, Ball-bearing Reforms, Without Flywheels, Ad-justable for Towns of Less Than Ten Thousand

Assorted Crimes, Ready To Eat. Little Folks' Department: Rotten, Rotten, Who Ain't Rotten' Brief Verse: "Crushed," "Bliked." "Hors-woggled." "Done Good," "Down Trod," "All is swoggled."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In these dark of fierce attack upon the management of large corporations and upon various Government by reaus, it is with very great pleasure that I have occasion to praise effective work.

Some weeks ago the writer felt there was possible. cause for criticism on one of the Eric (ar bosts and telephoned to the headquarters of the Unite States Steamboat Inspectors. Under the sid management of this department there would pro-

management of this department there would provably have been no attention whatever naid to sura request, and it would be intimated that the best had been inspected several months before and that if the owners wanted any further inspected that the transfer wanted any further inspected. they would ask for it. The department, however treated me with great courtesy, and at once sea an inspector to the Eric ferry. He did not make his presence known on these boats until they were in midstream, and then he called for a heat drill-His report is extremely gratifying to the travellar public, and reads as follows: "In accordance with instructions I witnessed the Tuxedo, Paterson, Ridgewood and Arlington The Arlington and Tuxedo are double deck bosts

From alarm (without previous warning) to time boat was over the side three minutes clapsed. It the case of the Paterson and Ridgewood, bolt single decked boats, time from alarm was give till boat was over the side two minutes clapsed These crews are put through a fire and best di once a week, as required by the company and a shown by the log, and I consider the exhibition is ereditable.

with this apirit animating the steambost Bspection department there is little danger of a
repetition of the Slocum disaster, and I feel that
the management of the Eric Ralirond is could
the management of the Eric Ralirond is could congratulations on the state of discipil MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 11.

Hoboes Leaving California

Truckee correspondence Sacramento Bee. rainmen of the Southern Pacific Company contend with as many hoboes as have been steamed their way over the lines during the past two weeks.

Many of the brakemen claim that they are unable. possible to run their trains on schedu It is nothing to see trains pull in a beehive. The rattroad men do all it to force and compel these individuals but they are travelling in "focks" twenty-five. To keep them off the pany would have to carry guards. wishoot when a command is disobeyed.

As high as fifty hoboes have been time in the Truckee yards. When a

pulls out a conductor and his two brak a lamb to get away from a pack of wolves.